

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$3 per annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1863.

ELEVENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 554.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

Published every Tuesday,
BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:
\$3 IN ADVANCE.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
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73 J. A. Keedy.	74 J. A. Keedy.	75 J. A. Keedy.
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91 J. A. Keedy.	92 J. A. Keedy.	93 J. A. Keedy.
94 J. A. Keedy.	95 J. A. Keedy.	96 J. A. Keedy.
97 J. A. Keedy.	98 J. A. Keedy.	99 J. A. Keedy.
100 J. A. Keedy.	101 J. A. Keedy.	102 J. A. Keedy.

In addition to the above, there are four Battalions and forty-one unattached companies of North Carolina troops in service—namely: six more Regiments, which would make seventy-one North Carolina Regiments in service.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

CONTINUES to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.
President—M. B. TAYLOR.
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M. B. TAYLOR, F. SEAR, CHAS. OVERMAN.
Executive Committee—F. Seer, Jno. L. Brown, Wm J. Yates.
April 10, 1862.

Copartnership.

WILLIAMS & OATES
Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS. The style of the firm will hereafter be WILLIAMS, OATES & CO.
NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Williams & Oates, will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business.
Feb. 9, 1863. if WILLIAMS & OATES.

DR. J. M. MILLER,

Charlotte, N. C.,
Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his office in the building next to Kerr's hotel, or at his residence.
Feb. 25, 1862.

CORN WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase CORN. Apply at their Livery Stable.
BROWN & WADSWORTH.
Charlotte, N. C., 1862. if

BY THE GOVERNOR OF N. CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE TIME LIMITED IN MY PROCLAMATION, forbidding the exportation of Salt, Bacon, Hides, Cotton Cloth and Yarn and Woolen Cloth, is about to expire, and the same necessity exists now as then for the prohibition:
Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this proclamation, continuing the said prohibition, with the same restrictions and exceptions as were contained in said proclamation, for thirty days from the date hereof.
In testimony whereof, Z. B. VANCE, Governor, hath signed these presents, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.
Done at the City of Raleigh, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 87th year of our Independence.
By the Governor:
Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BARTLE, JR., Private Secretary.

CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President.
Alex H Stephens of Georgia, Vice President.
J. F. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Secretary of State.
James A. Seddon, of Virginia, Secretary of War.
C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury.
S. R. Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy.
Thos. H. Watts, of Alabama, Chief of the Department of Justice or Attorney General.
J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PERMANENT CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
Win L. Yancey.	George Davis.
Clement C. Clay.	Wm T. Dortch.
ARKANSAS.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Johnson.	Robert W. Barnwell.
Charles B. Mitchell.	James L. Orr.
FLORIDA.	TENNESSEE.
A. E. Maxwell.	Langdon C. Haynes.
J. M. Baker.	Gustavus A. Henry.
GEORGIA.	LOUISIANA.
Benjamin H. Hill.	Louis T. Wigfall.
H. V. Johnson.	W S Oldham.
MISSISSIPPI.	KENTUCKY.
Edward Sparrow.	H C Burnett.
T J Seunnes.	William E. Simms.
MISSOURI.	MISSOURI.
Albert G. Brown.	John B. Clark.
James Phelps.	R S Y Peyton.
MISSISSIPPI.	
Thos. H. Hunter.	
A T Caperton.	
Total number. 26.	

HOUSE.

THOMAS S. BOOCOCK, Speaker.

ALABAMA.	FLORIDA.
1 Thomas J. Foster.	6 Wm Chilton.
2 Wm R Smith.	7 David Clifton.
3 John P. Ralls.	8 James L. Pugh.
4 J. M. Curry.	9 E S Dargun.
5 Francis S. Lyon.	
ARKANSAS.	MISSISSIPPI.
1 Felix J. Balson.	3 Augustus H. Garland.
2 Grandison D. Royster.	4 Thos R. Hanly.
FLORIDA.	MISSISSIPPI.
1 James B. Hawkins.	2 ——— Hilton.
GEORGIA.	KENTUCKY.
1 Julian Hartridge.	6 William W. Clark.
2 C J Munterlyn.	7 Robt P. Tripp.
3 Hines Holt.	8 L J Gartrell.
4 A H Kenan.	9 Hardy Strickland.
5 David W. Lewis.	10 A B Wright.
KENTUCKY.	LOUISIANA.
1 Alfred Boyd.	7 H W Bruce.
2 John W. Crockett.	8 S S Scott.
3 H E Read.	9 E M Bruce.
4 George W. Ewing.	10 J W Moore.
5 J S Christman.	11 R J Breckinridge, Jr.
6 T L Burnett.	12 John M. Elliott.
LOUISIANA.	MISSISSIPPI.
1 Charles J. Villiere.	4 Lucien J. Dupre.
2 Charles M. Conrad.	5 John P. Lewis.
3 Duncan F. Kenner.	6 John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.	MISSOURI.
1 John J. McRae.	5 H C Chambers.
2 Wm Clapp.	6 O R Singleton.
3 Reuben Davis.	7 E Barksdale.
4 Israel Welch.	
MISSOURI.	NORTH CAROLINA.
1 John Hyer.	5 W W Cook.
2 Casper W. Bell.	6 Thos W. Freeman.
3 George W. Vest.	7 Thos A. Harris.
4 A H Conner.	
SOUTH CAROLINA.	TENNESSEE.
1 W N H Smith.	4 John McQueen.
2 Robert R. Bridgers.	5 James Farrar.
3 Owen R. Keenan.	6 M L Mager.
4 T D McDowell.	
5 Archibald Arrington.	
6 A T Davidson.	
7 W B Jones.	
8 Thomas Mences.	
9 J D C Adkins.	
10 Bullock.	
11 David M. Currin.	
TEXAS.	
1 John A. Wilcox.	4 Wm B Wright.
2 Peter W. Gray.	5 Malcolm Graham.
3 Claiborne C. Herbert.	6 B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.	
1 M E H Garnett.	9 William Smith.
2 John R. Chambliss.	10 Alex R. Boteler.
3 James Lyons.	11 John B. Baldwin.
4 Roger A. Pryor.	12 Walter R. Staples.
5 Thomas S. Kinlock.	13 Walter Preston.
6 John George, Jr.	14 Albert G. Jenkins.
7 James P. H. Lombe.	15 Robert Johnson.
8 Dan'l C. Dejeanette.	16 Charles W. Russell.
Total number 107.	

SOAP WANTED.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Charlotte, N. C., January 12, 1863.
Wanted, immediately, at this Department, ten thousand pounds of hard Soap for the Army at Goldsboro, N. C. for which the market price will be paid. The inability of the Government to procure Manufactured Soap will, it is hoped, induce the people of this section to engage in making an article so indispensable to the health and comfort of their relatives in the army.
Jan 13, 1863. if
L. M. LOWE,
Capt. A. C. S.

Flour Mill for Sale.

The subscriber, having entered into a contract for building the Railroad from Danville to Greensboro, is desirous of devoting his whole time to that work, and offers his STEAM MILL for sale. The property is situated in the town of Charlotte, on the North Carolina Railroad, has six run of Mill Stones, and the Flour has a high reputation throughout the Southern Confederacy.
It has also a Barrel Factory, with improved Machinery, and Cooper shops attached, which will be sold with the Mill or separately.
JOHN WILKES.
Sept. 16, 1862. if

VESUVIUS FURNACE IRON WORKS.

The subscriber informs the public that he is manufacturing Pig Iron at his Furnace in Lincoln county, five miles north of Sharon Station on the W. H. Carr & Rutherford Railroad. He is also prepared to cast Machinery, such as Mill Gearing, Thrashing Machine Irons, &c.; also Hollow-Ware and Salt Pans.
J. M. SMITH.
Vesuvius Furnace P. O. July 15, 1862. y-pd

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.
Our terms are three dollars per year in advance.
The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

THE ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Rev. Mr Crocker, Superintendent of this interesting Bureau at Richmond, informs the Whig that he is engaged at compiling a complete list of all our dead, distinguishing the State, Regiment, &c., and whether killed, or died of wounds or of disease. Also the roll of every Regiment. The whole to be deposited in the government archives.
A record of all the sick in hospitals is carefully kept, and information furnished promptly to relatives, upon application, the only requirement being a postage stamp to prepay the postage on the answer.

Mr Crocker wished to inquire whether the House would adopt any rule relative to the age of the Magistrates to be appointed.
Mr Waddell stated that the Attorney General of the Confederate States had decided that all persons exempted from military service by the State laws before the passage of the conscription act were exempt from its action, but those elected or appointed to office subsequent to the passage of the act would not be exempt.

Mr Lemonds offered the following resolution:
It is the sense of this House that the Magistrates now appointed ought not to be of an age subject to the conscription act, which was unanimously adopted.

When the list of counties was partly through a message was received from the Senate with an Engrossed Resolution, authorizing the Governor to contract for one hundred thousand bushels of salt at \$8 per bushel.
A motion was made to suspend the rules and pass the resolution at once, but objection was made as the House was but partially informed on the subject.

On Monday, the 12th of January, the Wool Carding Factory, located near Lincolnton, N. C., accidentally took fire and was entirely consumed, together with all the machinery, much of which was entirely new. The property was owned by L. D. Childs, who lost by a similar cause some weeks since an extensive cotton factory situated at the same place. There was no insurance.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR MOSELEY.

Gov. Wm. D. Moseley died at Pilatka, Florida, on the 2nd of January.

He was born, says the Lake City Columbian, at Moseley Hall, Lenoir county, North Carolina, about the year 1789, and emigrated to Florida in 1838. In the year 1818 he graduated with distinction at the University of North Carolina. In his Class were James K. Polk, the Right Rev. William M. Green, Bishop of Mississippi, Rev. R. H. Morrison, D. D., the Hon. Hugh Wadswell, and other gentlemen who, in their career since they left the classic shades of Chapel Hill, have reflected honor upon themselves, their State and their Alma Mater.

In the year 1823 he was elected a member of the North Carolina Senate from the County of Lenoir, a position which he filled so much to the satisfaction of his constituents that he was re-elected for a period of ten years.

The history of Gov. Moseley since his residence in Florida is too well known to need comment. As the first Governor of Florida under the State Constitution, and in other positions of honor and usefulness, he exhibited an administrative talent of high order, blended with an untiring energy of character and a clear and comprehensive intellect.

He has lived to a ripe old age, and has been gathered to his fathers, leaving behind a memory of his deeds and noble traits of character which will not soon be forgotten by the many friends and acquaintances who survive him.—*Ex. Paper.*

Although Governor Moseley has been absent from this State a number of years, he always manifested a deep interest in her welfare, as we know by numerous letters received from him within late years.

COL. DAVID COLEMAN.—This gentleman arrived in Knoxville from the Battle field, near Murfreesboro', on Tuesday last. He was severely wounded just below his knee in the right leg, while leading his regiment to a charge against the abolitionists, his horse having been shot from under him a few moments before, and he was ordered to this city until his wound could heal.

Col. David Coleman, is one among the most gallant officers in the Confederate States Army, from North Carolina. He was born and raised in Asheville, Buncombe county, and his intrepid and daring spirit is common to many of our brave soldiers whose nativity and homes are in the Mountains of the "Old North State." For intelligence, bravery and generosity, he has but few superiors; and as much at home in the Legislative halls of his State, as he is in the tented field. His patriotism has often been rewarded with the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens, in giving him honorable positions of trust which he has never violated.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, Jan. 11.*

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—Blackwood's Magazine for September, contains a long biographical sketch of the life of Jefferson Davis. It mainly describes events, and is throughout highly complimentary. The following is the concluding paragraph:
"But we fear some time must elapse before peace can be restored. The North is still unconvinced. It has an enormous stake in preserving the Union. The question of boundary is a most difficult one. Passions have been aroused which it will take generations to calm; but, be the struggle long or short, history will regard Jefferson Davis as one of the few great men that this war has produced."

THE YANKEE SOLDIERS KILL THEIR OWN OFFICERS.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch states that there is not a shadow of doubt that their officers have been "picked out" and shot by their own men on the battle-field, in numberless instances, to gratify private grudge.
"A staff officer, in conversation with me on this subject," says the writer, "stated that he had been informed by a surgeon, who had gone over the battle-field at Antietam, that he had found to his great horror and surprise that nearly all the officers killed were wounded from behind!"
They were either shot by their own Soldiers, or by the Confederates while skedaddling.

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on the 24th, the bill to incorporate the Vestal's Ford Toll Bridge Company, passed its 3d reading.

In the House, on motion of Mr Costner, the resolution in favor of Daniel Tucker passed its several readings.

The House went into the election of Magistrates for the several counties of the State. The Clerk called the counties alphabetically, the members from each county handed in a list of names, which if not objected to were considered as appointed.

Mr Costner wished to inquire whether the House would adopt any rule relative to the age of the Magistrates to be appointed.

Mr Waddell stated that the Attorney General of the Confederate States had decided that all persons exempted from military service by the State laws before the passage of the conscription act were exempt from its action, but those elected or appointed to office subsequent to the passage of the act would not be exempt.

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A motion was made to suspend the rules and pass the resolution at once, but objection was made as the House was but partially informed on the subject.

Mr Costner thought the price demanded was high. Mr Cobb stated that he was informed that the Governor would have to insure the works of the contractors from the enemy, which would increase the risk considerably as the works were situated near Wilmington.

Mr Amis wanted more information on the subject.

Mr Person, at some length stated his objection to the passage of the resolution at present. The State Commissioners for procuring salt can supply it at \$4 per bushel, and in some localities it was sold including transportation at \$6 per bushel. Under these circumstances he was unwilling to pay \$8. The contract would amount to \$800,000, a large sum, but the House did not seem to regard the amount, for millions were so readily voted away. The fact about insuring the works at the risk of the State was another objection. If the contract appeared a fair one upon further consideration, he would cheerfully vote for the resolution.

Further discussion was postponed to Tuesday

MONDAY, January 26.

SENATE.—The following bills passed their third readings: A bill to legalize certain acts of the County Court of Lincoln; a bill to authorize the Governor to employ a messenger; a bill authorizing the public Treasurer to employ a clerk to sign bonds.

The resolution to clothe military prisoners at Salisbury was then taken up. Mr Warren moved to restrict the provisions of the resolution to citizens of North Carolina. Mr Graham said that he thought the Confederate Government had no right to arrest a citizen of the State and deny him a trial, as the writ of *habeas corpus* had not been suspended throughout the State, though it had been in the town of Salisbury. Mr Drake moved to amend by inserting "after our troops are properly supplied." Mr Murrill moved to add "those prisoners who are unable to provide for themselves." Mr Slaughter favored the proposition to clothe the prisoners. Mr Patrick thought it impossible to determine who of the prisoners were able to furnish themselves as they were denied communication with their friends or home. Mr Murrill thought there was no such prohibition in the Military prison at Salisbury.

Mr Ellis said he did not like to see these men whose loyalty was at least suspected provided for before our brave troops. He demanded that the troops should be first supplied. Remarks had been made in regard to Captain McKoy, the military commander at Salisbury. He had said that he had two hundred bayonets at his disposal to enforce his authority. He would guarantee to enforce a hundred thousand bayonets to uphold his authority and would use one himself. Mr Carraway opposed the resolution at length, believing that charity commenced at home. The Senate adjourned without action.

HOUSE.—Mr Bynum introduced a resolution that the Legislature adjourn sine die on Monday the 23d day of February, which was concurred in. Mr Benbury, a bill to authorize the Governor to promote officers and men in the Regiments from the State, for gallant and meritorious conduct.

The House proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of the indigent families of soldiers in the army.

An amendment to ascertain the number of indigent families and the number of members of each of such families was opposed by Mr Water, who called for the eyes and noses. The question being put the amendment was lost, by yeas 41, noes 54.

Mr Walker proposed an amendment increasing the amount appropriated to one million dollars, and the provisions of the bill to extend to the indigent wives and families of all soldiers in the army, or of such as have died or been killed in the service. Carried.

Mr Brown proposed an amendment, that the distribution should be in accordance with the number of troops from each county in the State, as per the report of the Adjutant General.

Mr Amis said that the Adjutant General tells us in his report that there were a number of troops from the State in the service, but reports had not been made to him by the proper officers, therefore they could not be enumerated in his report. From this it would be seen that this amendment would of necessity work injustice.

Mr Cowles objected to the amendment upon the same grounds taken by Mr Amis.

Mr Rives said if some such amendment was not proposed, or one that would distribute the amount

in accordance with the principles of justice, he would have to vote against the bill.

Mr Person made a somewhat elaborate argument in favor of the amendment.

Mr Foy proposed an amendment, as an amendment to the amendment, that the County Courts of each county should appoint a committee to ascertain the number of indigent families of the soldiers in each County's district, and that the distribution should be made in accordance with the number thus obtained.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Cowles, Cobb, Harris, of Chatham, and Rives.

The question being put, Mr Foy's amendment to the amendment was negatived.

An amendment proposed by Mr Mann, was concurred in, and the bill passed its third reading.

CONSERVATIVE TACTICS.—During the appointment of magistrates, in the House of Commons on Saturday, when Forsyth county was called, Dr. Kerner, one of its representatives, presented a list containing fifty-two names. Objection was made to this large addition to the magisterial list and enquiries made as to its necessity.

After some debate the fact was admitted by Dr. Kerner that the present list of magistrates was not of the right stripe of politics, and this large number were to be appointed to secure a change of politics in the county court bench. This candid confession created much amusement among the members. Mr Amis highly commended the Doctor's honesty and therefore would support his design. The yeas and noes were called and the list was appointed—yeas 52, noes 25.

The people of Forsyth county will now have if not justice, at least plenty of *Conservative* law. We would advise the Forsyth Original Secessionists to keep clear of the county court docket. But what a commentary it is upon the Conservative Legislature!—*Raleigh Journal.*

RECONSTRUCTION.

The telegraph gives us an idea of the speech of the new Governor of New Jersey, in his inaugural. Like Seymour and Vallandigham, he goes for reconstruction. This might be expected. As soon as the Yankees have been forced to consider the necessity for peace, they will of course seek the best terms they can, and could they policy to back into the Union, it certainly is their policy to do so. That they can exist prosperously without the South we have never believed, and their arrogance has never allowed them until now to contemplate a separate existence. They have preyed upon us so long that they have considered us in fact subjugated commercially, and now that their eyes are opening to their true situation, that of dependence upon the South for the support of their manufactures, it is reasonable that they should talk of reconciliation. Their pecuniary interests are all they consider—politically they value no other principle, and have proved this by their conduct in the contemptible sacrifice of every thing they once professed to recognize as principle.

Reconstruction! the idea is horrible to the Southern ear. Is it within the bounds of possibility for any Southern man to tolerate it? Shall desolate hearths and homesteads destroyed by the ruthless invader be ignored? Shall mothers and wives and daughters, insulted and grievously injured, be forgotten? Shall our fathers and brothers and sons, lingering in cold, damp vaults, call'd prisons, be neglected and left to the villainous tortures of Lincolnism? Shall every principle dear to the patriot, ignored and rejected by a fanatic people, be set aside and abandoned, when we have been struggling to defend them and fix them more permanently? Liberty and independence forbid it! We have achieved our independence in the eyes of the world, however slow they are to recognize it, and we intend to establish it on the basis of equality with other nations, and no reconciliation with the degraded States of Lincolnism can ever again be tolerated by a people determined to be free.

A volume might be written on this subject, but we forbear. If nothing else had occurred—if the bloodshed and destruction of our most valued citizens and their dearest rights—if the loss of property and persons could be restored, even then a great gulf exists that can never be filled up. Lincoln's proclamation destroying, as far as in his power, the confidential relations between the owner and the slave, can never be atoned for in a reconstruction Government. That proclamation stands before the world as the final blow that severed forever the late United States. It is the *coup de grace* of the late Union, and the tolerance of the idea of reconstruction after that, would be the death knell of our peculiar basis of existence as a people. Let the Yankees feel the necessity of peace, and they will ere long find themselves forced to recognize the Southern Confederacy.—*Columbia Carolinian.*

OPINION OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

The Glasgow Herald publishes a letter of a British officer in America, of which the following is an extract:
"In the range of human foresight, the North never can conquer the South. The latter, supplied with a veteran and well appointed army of half a million, the finest irregular cavalry in the world, and a spirit of demotic hatred to their opponents, are nasty nuts to crack. I know this much, we could not conquer them, and I question if the Yankees can do what we cannot. I have now seen both sides, and have formed what I consider to be a pretty correct opinion."

The Federals will find out that the above opinion is a correct one. Eight millions of people fighting for their liberties have never yet been conquered, nor can they be.

THE PERMANENT CAPITAL.—An article in the Standard, of the 13th ult., recommends Asheville, N. C., as the permanent Capital of the Confederate States. The writer argues that the Capital of a country should be located in a central position, in a healthy climate, should be easily of access, and easily defended; and claims for Asheville all of these requisites, in an eminent degree.—He recommends that our Legislature shall, during its present session, cede to the Confederate government so much territory as may be necessary for the purpose, and thus invite the location of the Capital within the limits of our State.

From the Greenville (S. C.) Enterprise

ARE CONFEDERATE BONDS A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT?

I have been asked by several persons what I think of Confederate Eight Per Cent Bonds as a safe and paying investment. Allow me, in your paper, to say a few words, which, if heeded, may help the Government, and at the same time put money in the pockets of those among us now investing funds. I think Confederate Bonds eminently safe, for success as a Government is only a question of time. I have never believed, in a short war—normal I at present see